Accreditation of Testing Laboratories And Certification Organizations

National Institute of Standards and Technology
China Workshop on Fire Protection
in the Built Environment

September 21, 2004 Gaithersburg, Maryland

Accreditation

Procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body (laboratory/ inspection agency) or person (signatory) is competent to carry out specific tasks (scope) - ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996

International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC)

Criteria: -ISO/IEC-17020 for Inspection Agencies

-17024 for Personnel Certification

-17025 for Testing and Calibration Laboratories

ISO/IEC Guide 65 for Product Certifiers

By and large accreditation is voluntary, although many regulators have started demanding use of accredited entities

Accreditation (cont'd.)

- Recognizes the technical competence of organization staff
- Assures the client that the results are technically valid
- Endorses the quality management system
- Ensures better support in the event of legal challenge
- Assures the client that the procedures are technically valid
- Saves money by getting it right the first time

Standards for Accreditation Bodies (ABs)

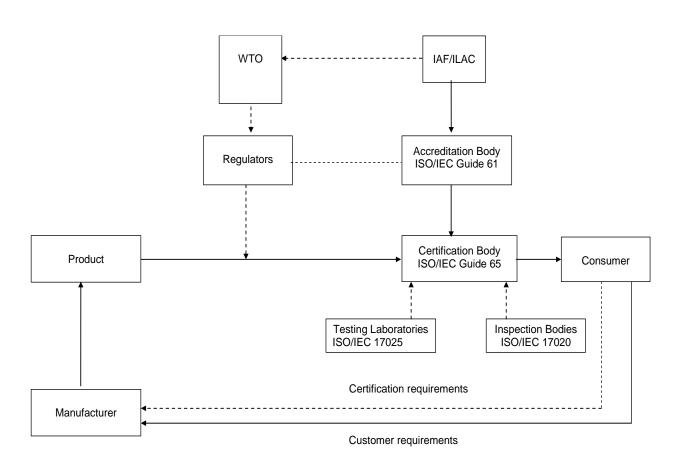
Laboratory ABs 1993 ISO/IEC Guide 58:

Inspection Body ABs 1998 **ISO/IEC TR 17010:**

Certification Body ABs 1996 ISO/IEC Guide 61:

All to be replaced by ISO/IEC 17011: in 2004

Product Certification Process – Who are the players?



Development of Laboratory Accreditation

Table 1 — The Development of Laboratory Accreditation

ACCREDITATION SCHEME	COUNTRY	DATE	ACCREDITATION SCHEME	COUNTRY	DATE
War-time test-house	Australia	1943	A2LA	USA	1978
standards			RNE	France	1979
NATA	Australia	1946	CSCP (SCC)	Canada	1980
TELARC	New Zealand	1973	NAMAS	UK	1981
STP	Denmark	1973	HOKLAS	Hong Kong	1985
ICB0	USA	1975	EA	European Cooperation	1987
NVLAP	USA	1976	APLAC	Asia Pacific Cooperation	1992
ILAC	International Conference	1977	NACLA	USA	1998

Currently IASH now UKAS

Н